FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 233

4 December 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

White House Makes Statement on Geneva Talks [Fedyashin] AA 1
Petrovskiy Briefs Spain on SALT II, Geneva Talks [Sacaluga] AA 1
Addresses Moscow Conference AA 2
Kolesnichenko Reviews Velikhov Study of SDI AA 3
[PRAVDA 22 Nov]
Chervov Interviewed on Joint U.S. Relations [Budapest] AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Sokolov Returns Home After Warsaw Pact Meeting BB 1
Communique of Session [PRAVDA 4 Dec] BB 1
Comparison of Romanian Referendum Report BB 2
[IZVESTIYA 27 Nov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Foreign Residents' Radio Broadcasts Planned [KYODO] CC 1
Greenpeace News Conference Praises Moratorium CC 1

UNITED STATES & CANADA

White House Issues Statement on Reykjavik A 1
Weinberger Seeks To 'Reassure' European Allies A 2
[Drobkov in PRAVDA 2 Dec]
Aristov Attends Trade Commission Session in U.S. A 2

CHINA

Losev-Led Journalists Delegation Arrives in PRC B 1
TRUD Reports on Cross-Border Trade Cooperation B 1
[Piskunov 22 Nov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Gorbachev January Visit to Japan Not Likely [KYODO] C 1
'Frank, Constructive' Japan Roundtable Continues C 1
[Vdovin in PRAVDA 3 Dec]
Directorate Chief Lizichev Leaves for DPRK C 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Nov]
Arrives in Pyongyang [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Dec] C 3
Pyongyang Activities Reported [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Dec] C 3

SOUTH ASIA

Cordovez Press Conference on Afghan Talks Noted D 1
PRAVDA Editorial Views Gorbachev's India Visit [1 Dec] D 1
IZVESTIYA Editorial on Gorbachev India Trip [3 Dec] D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Marshal Kurkotkin Ends SRV Visit, Returns Home E 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Dec]
Kuznetsov Details Philippines Coup Attempt E 1
[PRAVDA 26 Nov]
Soviet Leadership Greets Laos on National Day E 2
[PRAVDA 2 Dec]
CPV Plenum Discusses Congress Preparations E 3
[PRAVDA 27 Nov]

EASTERN EUROPE

Shevardnadze, SFRY Envoy Discuss Upcoming Talks F 1
Moscow TV Carries Documentary Film on Albania F 1
Shcherbitskiy Receives Hungarian Consul General F 2
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 26 Nov]
Zaykov Receives Blessing-Led SED Delegation F 2
[PRAVDA 3 Dec]

WESTERN EUROPE

Gromyko Receives French Ambassador 1 Dec G 1
French Prime Minister Receives Weinberger G 1
Finnish Party Delegation Holds Moscow Talks G 1
Delegation Arrives 1 Dec G 1
Shevardnadze Meets Minister G 2
Talyzin Meets With Finnish Businessmen G 3
Finnish Account of Talks G 3
[Helsinki]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Visit of Algeria's Bitat H 1
Talks at Supreme Soviet H 1
[IZVESTIYA 25 Nov]
Meets With Gromyko H 1
[IZVESTIYA 28 Nov]
Group Meets Officials, Departs H 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Shevardnadze Receives Ethiopian Envoy 1 Dec J 1
Zimbabwe's Mugabe Receives Demirchyan 26 Nov J 1
New Ambassador to Ivory Coast Appointed J 1
[IZVESTIYA 28 Nov]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

General Konchits Leaves for Cuban Celebration K 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Dec]
Nicaragua's Ortega Notes Rising U.S. 'Aggression' K 1
[Trushin]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Tashkent Paper Carries Gorbachev Remarks R 1
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 25 Nov]
Gorbachev Meets With Theater Workers 3 Dec R 3
PRAVDA Views Decision on Social Construction [23 Nov] R 4
Kazakh Supreme Soviet Session Ends 3 Dec R 7
Prosecutor Chairs Conference on Drug Addiction [TRUD 26 Nov] R 7
Moscow Paper on Success of Robots for Chernobyl R 7
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 19 Nov]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Aganbegyan Outlines Debate at Reform Conference S 1
[EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 48, Nov]
Individual Labor Curbed by Processing Problems S 4
TASS Notes Siberia To Remain Chief Source of Fuel S 4
Briefs: RSFSR Industrial Output S 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 23-28 November Reported T 1
CSA Reports on Livestock, Poultry Production T 1

WHITE HOUSE MAKES STATEMENT ON GENEVA TALKS

LD031034 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 3 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

The White House made on Tuesday a statement on the Geneva talks, at which the next, seventh round of Soviet-U.S. debates on problems of nuclear and space weapons is to open next January.

What is amazing is the flippancy with which the Reagan administration misrepresented the Reykjavik talks, not merely distorting their substance but crediting the United States, contrary to what really happened, with "initiating" real disarmament efforts.

The document admits that in the sixth round, both the U.S. and the Soviet Union made new proposals which reflected the results achieved in Reykjavik in narrowing substantially the differences between the two countries on nuclear arms control issues. Yet further progress, achieved at the Reykjavik meeting thanks to the Soviet Union's efforts and subverted by President Reagan, who had come to the meeting empty-handed, as even American newspapers admit, is credited exclusively to the United States.

The statement was issued just a few days after the U.S. had scrapped the Soviet-American SALT-2 treaty. That step outraged the American public and puzzled many politicians, who believe that the U.S. Administration is blocking possibilities for further progress towards disarmament in this way. The latest statement of the Administration looks in this context like an obvious attempt to create the semblance of a desire for disarmament and to justify its war preparations.

PETROVSKIY BRIEFS SPAIN ON SALT II, GENEVA TALKS

LD290026 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy minister of Foreign Affairs and an expert on disarmament negotiations with the United States, is in Madrid. He is the USSR's special envoy to brief Spain, a NATO ally. Our colleague Juan Antonio Sacaluga met with him and has this report:

[Sacaluga] The USSR wants Spain to present to the Reagan administration its sense of political realism regarding international relations, a realism that favors an agreement on nuclear and conventional disarmament. The Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs expressed himself along these lines in comments made this evening to Madrid Radio. Petrovskiy described the U.S. decision to bring a new nuclear B-52 bomber into service as dangerous and irresponsible. This surpasses the SALT II agreement, the only one that serves to limit the strategic nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers. In any event, the USSR does not want to interrupt the negotiations in Geneva.

Addresses Moscow Conference

LD031447 Moscow TASS in ENglish 1401 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- "The character of nuclear weapons leaves no hope that any nation would be able to defend itself by purely military-technical means. This task can be resolved, however, by political methods," Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy has pointed out.

Addressing a theoretical and practical conference sponsored by the diplomatic academy of the Soviet Foreign Ministry today he emphasized that security could not be ensured only by efforts in the military-political field. "The economic and humanitarian spheres should not be outside its framework. What is needed today is a comprehensive approach to security."

"Considering this question historically, security -- comprehensive and collective -- are different notions. Comprehensive security not only comprises ideas of collective security, but also develops them to match the nuclear-space realities of our time.

"This is a new, higher stage in the development of world global scale. It does not infringe the interests of any state but is directed against the common threat to mankind," the deputy foreign minister said.

"The new concept of security proceeds from non-acceptance of either nuclear or conventional wars. It rejects war as an instrument of politics."

"The concept of comprehensive security is based on the notion of a nuclear-free and non-violent world. The idea of a nuclear-free world was formulated in the January 15, 1986 statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and was further developed at the latest Soviet-Indian meeting in New Delhi," the speaker said.

"The Delhi Declaration is a document of a qualitatively new content, of universal significance in which the ideas of the Soviet Union for a nuclear-free world blended into one with the idea of a non-violent world advanced by India.

"Both these principles being represented in the Delhi Declaration, they made up the foundation which could be used as a platform for developing the system of comprehensive security.

"This document reflects the idea that peaceful coexistence should become a universal norm in international relations.

"The document directly proclaims new principles of international relations, including the postulate that human life should be recognized as the supreme goal of mankind.

"The question has never been raised this way before in diplomatic documents. This is a qualitatively new approach to this problem," the deputy foreign minister said in conclusion.

KOLESNICHENKO REVIEWS VELIKHOV STUDY OF SDI

PM030937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 86 Second Edition p 4

[Article by T. Kolesnichenko: "Anatomy of SDI"]

[Text] So much has been said and written about the U.S. "Star Wars" program, packaged as the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), that you might think it would be difficult to add anything more. But I have in front of me a new book -- "Space Weapons: A Security Dilemma" [Kosmicheskoye oruzhiye: dilemma bezopasnosti] -- just published by the "Mir" publishing house. It was compiled by the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat (editors Academician Ye.P. Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician R.Z. Sagdeyev; and Doctor of Historical Sciences A.A. Kokoshin). It is immediately apparent that neither we nor English-speaking readers (the book is published simultaneously in Russian and English) have previously had such coherent information on the SDI program and the space weapons being created in the United States, their potential, and various possible components.

The book's authors have analyzed for the first time on the basis of extensive factual material and have comprehensively examined the scientific, technical, and international political consequences associated with the prospect of the creation of an extensive antimissile system with space-based elements. The serious and multifaceted analysis leads the authors to a profound scientific conclusion: Such a system cannot be seen as purely defensive, but represents a new, comprehensive type of weapon whose emergence gives a powerful boost to the arms race and increases the risk of a nuclear war.

The first five chapters are a meticulous analysis of the space echelon of the extensive ABM system and the individual types of new weapons: Laser, beam, kinetic energy, and electromagnetic impulse weapons and ABM space combat stations. The authors demonstrate irrefutably that none of these weapons is by any means "purely defensive." The possible deployment of weapons involved in the ABM system directly above enemy territory, the use of powerful sources of energy, which can be transmitted in virtually an instant over an infinite distance, and so forth will create extensive opportunities for attacking various air and ground targets. In short, in accordance with SDI, a weapon is being created which it will be possible to use for a first strike against ground targets. It is characteristic that this aspect of the problem is virtually ignored by all official U.S. documents on SDI, since it totally refutes the "defensive logic" of the program's authors.

The sixth chapter examines measures and means of countering space strike weapons. This is a very important question. In fact, in its SDI propaganda Washington officialdom emphasized the "invulnerability" of the system, which, apparently, will be a reliable "shield" protecting the United States against ballistic missiles. U.S. television keeps on showing publicity cartoons: A happy American family is sitting beneath a dome with "enemy" missiles smashing to pieces as they hit it.

But the scientists cite irrefutable data demonstrating that it is easy now to find active means of neutralizing and destroying the extensive ABM systems. The most vulnerable elements are space communications, which can be disrupted, blocked or even put out of action completely, the combat control subsystem, and, above all, the central computer, various power sources (nuclear installations, fuel), and so forth. So we are not concerned with the reply. It will be found. What we are concerned with, and this is well demonstrated in the book, is the fact that SDI entails a quantitative and qualitative leap forward in the buildup of strategic nuclear armaments -- above all ICBM's and so-called "dummy missiles" [lozhnyye rakety].

U.S. deployment of an extensive ABM system with space-based elements or individual combat subsystems would be a direct violation of the 1972 ABM Treaty. In such a situation the Soviet Union, quite naturally, could be faced with the necessity, in the interests of its own security, of considering itself released from the obligation to observe both Article XII of the treaty, which prohibits deliberate concealment measures which prevent verification from being carried out, and the SALT II Treaty which limits the number of ICBM's and the construction of additional launch installations for them. As a result of these and other measures (an increase in the number of warheads on ICBM's, a shorter flight time in the powered-flight part of the trajectory, and so on) the reliability of the "space shield" would be sharply reduced. The scientists reach the overall conclusion that one of the dangers of the extensive ABM system (SDI, in other words) is that it leads to a new arms race spiral -- it causes the other side to build up strategic forces and countermeasures with all the adverse consequences that this entails for international security.

It should be noted that many U.S. scientists are reaching the same conclusions. In the United States, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, nearly 7,000 scientists, including 57 percent of physics teachers at 20 major universities, have declared their resolute opposition to the "Star Wars" program and have refused to accept money for SDI research. This wave of protest is rising all over America. An appeal to scientists not to participate in studies associated with "Star Wars" has been circulated in 110 universities.

As the well-known physicist David Roper, professor at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, said, "we do not need a colossal arms system costing many millions of dollars, we need a continuation of what they were trying to achieve in Reykjavik." He is echoed by Professor John (Kogut) of the University of Illinois: "The protest is spreading, and I believe it will grow even more quickly since Reykjavik, which convinced everyone that SDI is the obstacle in the way of genuine arms control."

The concluding chapters of the book are devoted to the international political and legal aspects of SDI. The authors as it were sum up all the details of research on the anatomy of SDI and arrive at important political generalizations. The chief one is that the task of preventing the nuclear missile catastrophe that threatens mankind are incompatible with the development [razrabotka], testing, and deployment of space strike weapons, with the implementation of the SDI program, and with violation of the ABM Treaty. On the contrary, in conditions of a real reduction of nuclear armaments, and even more so their elimination, it is necessary to strengthen this treaty. It is observance of it that is the real guarantee against all manner of "surprises," subterfuge, deviations, and other disruptions of the mutual process of disarmament. In these conditions the SDI program is a massive attempt to secure strategic military superiority for the United States. It is incompatible with the international position of strength policy, and, finally, it totally disregards U.S. international law commitments and the interests of international security.

The realization that nuclear war must never be waged is a call for all time on the use of force in space and the transfer of the arms race into space. "Star Peace," not "Star Wars" -- that is the principle with which, in the words of the authors of SDI, it affirms a peaceful future for our planet and the continuing existence of terrestrial civilization.

CHERVOV INTERVIEWED ON JOINT U.S. RELATIONS

LD282325 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 2015 GMT 28 Nov 86

[From the "Panorama" program; interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a department of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, by correspondent Alajos Chrudinak in Moscow; Chervov speaks in Russian fading into superimposed Hungarian translation; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Alajos Chrudinak has traveled to Moscow to talk with General [title as heard] Nikolay Chervov, member of the Soviet General Staff, about Soviet-U.S. polemics in connection with Reykjavik.

[Chrudinak] We interviewed General Edward Rowney, President Reagan's adviser, and military expert, on Hungarian television. General Rowney denied in the interview that any kind of agreement any kind of accord, could have come about between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev at Reykjavik. What is your opinion on this?

[Chervov] I cannot agree with this statement by General Rowney. We managed to agree on many things at Reykjavik. We developed mutual agreement on the radical reduction of arms, on the complete destruction of strategic offensive nuclear weapons as well as on the complete abolition of medium-range missiles in Europe. That cannot be denied; it is the truth.

[Chrudinak] That is, you would destroy all types of strategic offensive weapons?

[Chervov] Completely, without exception: intercontinental ballistic missiles, ballistic missiles placed on submarines and heavy bombers. President Reagan himself told General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev that we, that is, they, agree with that Soviet approach, and they are ready to instruct the U.S. delegation to prepare an agreement in accordance with that.

[Chrudinak] Is there some kind of paper, document, that proves President Reagan really made such a statement to Gorbachev?

[Chervov] The text of this, written down in shorthand, exists. I also have it here.

[Chrudinak] Shevardnadze also quoted from it.

[Chervov] Our foreign minister also quoted from it. He expressly quoted the words of the President of the United States. This document is here, with me. I can also quote from it. The text, in truth, verifies that President Reagan...

[Chrudinak interrupting] Please read it.

[Chervov] ...said the following: I should like to ask, said the President, whether the case is -- because in my opinion it would be very good -- that by the end of the next two 5-year periods, we shall destroy all of the nuclear explosive devices, including the nuclear bombs, the tools of the theater of war, the cruise missiles, the weapons placed on submarines, the medium-range missiles, etc.?

If we now agree that by the end of the 10-year period we shall destroy every nuclear weapon, I emphasize that Reagan said every nuclear weapon, then we can hand over this agreemtn, accord of ours, to our delegation in Geneva, so that they should prepare the treaty, which you -- Reagan was addressing his words to Mikhail Gorbachev -- will be able to sign, when you visit the United States. These were the words of President Reagan.

[Chrudinak] General Rowney said that the reason for the failure of the discussions, talks held in Reykjavik, was that the Soviet Union did not assent to the destruction of the Soviet ballistic missiles, or the reduction of their number. In his opinion was the reason for the failure of Reykjavik.

[Chervov] That is not true. In truth, the U.S. side thwarted every Reykjavik agreement. Since, as I have mentioned, we managed to reach agreement in the issues of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles alike; we made great concessions. We assented to the complete destruction of all strategic nuclear weapons. We proposed it. For that reason, Rowney's statement is completely incomprehensible to me. Where does he get it all from?

[Chrudinak] Then, in that case, what is to be done? Does that mean that for as long as Presidet Reagan is in power, for 2 years, it will not be possible to reach agreement with the United States?

[Chervov] If the U.S. side is willing to accept the realities, not only in words, but with deeds too, if it states that it will adhere to the agreements worked out in Reykjavik, then, in my opinion, it is conceivable that the stances will approach one another.

[Chrudinak] The United States says that the Star Wars program, The Strategic Defense Initiative, is merely a scientific research program that the USSR should not be afraid of.

[Chervov] The most important purpose of the weapons created within the framework of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative program is to destroy, to liquidate, the most important satellites belonging to the other side. What does this mean? It means that they want to destroy satellites that give advance warning of a nuclear missile attack -- the telecommunications satellites, the navigational satellites, and the reconnaissance satellites. This in reality means that they want to blind the other side. This is how they want to make us deaf and dumb. Can we describe this as defense? No! Its objective is to deprive the other side of the ability to take countermeasures.

[Chrudinak] General Rowney says that these laser weapons cannot penetrate the atmosphere, so they cannot be deployed against the earth.

[Chervov] Rowney makes up arguments that are not really arguments. We are at least as familiar with these questions as Rowney is, and we know what a nuclear-generated laser weapon is for. It's the X-ray laser [Roentgen lezer]. It is possible to create a laser weapon through a nuclear explosion that is capable of destroying objects 4,000 to 5,000 km away. The United States is working on the creation of this very weapon. For the moment, they are not successful, but tis does not mean that they will not be able to manufacture this weapon in 10 to 15 years time. The possibility of this exists.

[Chrudinak] Viktor Karpov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva talks, said the other day that the USSR was also conducting tests with similar weapons, with similar space structures, that the USSR also had a space program. What does this mean?

[Chervov] I cannot imagine that Viktor Karpov, or any other Soviet leader, could have said that we were pursuing an identical program, and that we also were conducting such tests. I cannot imagine this, because...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] Karpov was not referring to tests. I am sorry about the slip of the tongue. Karpov spoke about research, and not tests.

[Chervov] That's right -- research.

[Chrudinak] Yes, research.

[Chervov] I must tell you that we too are conducting basic research relating to outer space, including research of a military nature. But we do not have a Star Wars program. We do not create space-based strike weapons, and do not want to enter the arms race in space because we do not want to wage a battle with the United States in this area.

[Chrudinak] So only research is being pursued?

[Chervov] Only basic research.

[Chrudinak] The next question is very important: Do you think it is at all possible to reach agreement on the space weapons issue?

[Chervov] In principle, I think it is possible, even with the present U.S. Administration. They are now saying that the USSR has now given up and prefers to wait for the next U.S. Administration. This is not true, because there are still 2 years ahead of us. We must not waste time. One of the things that emerged in Reykjavik was that on this issue it was possible to reach agreement even with the Reagan Administration.

[Chrudinak] General Edward Rowney, President Reagan's adviser, told us that the USSR did not want any kind of inspection.

[Chervov] This statement by Mr Rowney is lacking in seriousness. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, speaking about arms inspections, officially announced that we were prepared to accept any kind of inspection, bilateral or multilateral inspection, including on-site inspection. Because we are talking about a real reduction of nuclear weapons, how could it be possible without inspection? How could it be possible without on-site inspections? Mr Rowney made that up himself.

[Chrudinak] I would be interested to hear -- after all, you took part several times in these negotiations -- what General Edward Rowney said at these talks.

[Chervov] I took part in talks involving the experts, where we prepared the Reykjavik summit. Mr Rowney also attended these. It was at these talks that I became acquainted with Mr Rowney.

In the negotiations, lasting more than 6 hours, Rowney said practically nothing. He sat there mute as a fish. But what he says now in interviews is a matter for Mr Rowney.

[Chrudinak] In this interview Rowney also said that the SALT II treaty was contrary to the interests of the United States, since this treaty, as he said, made it possible for the Soviet Union to attain military superiority. This is why Rowney opposed SALT II.

[Chervov] This statement by Mr Rowney lacks seriousness. The SALT II agreement was reached as a result of compromises and mutual concessions. After all, the reaching and signing of this agreement was only possible by the sides making mutual concessions and by them taking into consideration each other's security interests. Mr Rowney, I am sure, knows this very well, but he talks about this agreement, he evaluates this treaty, as if he were an outsider. As regards the question of military superiority...

[Chrudinak, interrupting] Rowney broke with the Carter administration because of this.

[Chervov] That is possible. However, as regards his statement regarding our alleged superiority in the sphere of strategic nuclear weapons, Rowney distorted the truth.

[Chrudinak] What will be the Soviet response if Washington ends the SALT II treaty?

[Chervov] I shall give only a brief reply to this question: This is a bilateral agreement, a Soviet-U.S. treaty. If one side terminates its adherence then the other side can also consider itself no longer bound by this treaty.

[Chrudinak] Colonel General Chervov, what do you expect, what do you hope from the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva, which will get under way at the beginning of next week? What is this extraordinary 1-week meeting? What will be discussed and what do you expect from these discussions?

[Chervov] In Geneva we shall now return to the basic question which was, in essence, the starting point of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue: Can a compromise come about between the U.S. and the Soviet sides?

[Chrudinak] Is there some hope therefore?

[Chervov] I can tell you that there must be some hope.

[Chrudinak] Does this mean that there will be, after all, a summit meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan?

[Chervov] If we reach some sort of agreement at the negotiations, then, naturally, a summit meeting is possible. However, a summit must bring results. What happened in Reykjavik must not happen there. This is precisely why Reykjavik was necessary before the summit, before the planned summit, which must be held in Washington.

SOKOLOV RETURNS HOME AFTER WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD031547 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1536 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who participated in the regular session of the Committee of the Ministers of Defense of the Warsaw Pact member states, has returned to Moscow today.

Communique of Session

PM031707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

["Communique on a Session of the Warsaw Pact States' Defense Ministers' Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A session of the Warsaw Pact States' Defense Ministers' Committee was held in Warsaw, capital of the Polish People's Republic, 1-3 December 1986.

Taking part in the session's work were:

Army General D. Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Colonel General F. Karpati, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Army General H. Kessler, GDR minster of national defense; Army General F. Siwicki, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; Colonel General V. Milea, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister; Army General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces; and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces.

In addition, the session was attended by leading personnel from the Warsaw Pact states' defense ministries and the joint command of the Joint Armed Forces.

The minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic chaired the session.

The participants in the session of the Defense Ministers' Committee discussed the question of the results and conclusions of the Reykjavik summit meeting. In their unanimous opinion, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's proposals constituted a real and constructive contribution by the socialist countries to the cause of the struggle for disarmament and universal security.

The Defense Ministers' Committee emphasized the great importance of the large-scale peace initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee at the Budapest conference (1986) for reducing the level of military confrontation, improving the international situation, and averting the danger of nuclear war. The allied states' proposals to considerably reduce armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe with a corresponding reduction in military spending, which form a weighty supplement to the program for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons, are particularly topical.

The session expressed profound concern at the worsened military-political situation in Europe and in the world resulting from the actions of the United States and NATO, which oppose the curtailment of the arms race and the halting of nuclear tests and continue to build up their military potential. At the same time, adherence to the treaties and agreements in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament was reaffirmed, as was the need for the United States to strictly abide by the strategic offensive arms limitation agreements on and the ABM Treaty, whose nonobservence will lead to the intensification of the arms race and its spread to space and to the destruction of the basic of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms. The desire to further expand military cooperation among the allied countries and strengthen the unity of the fraternal armies was confirmed. Measures were outlined in the sphere of the Warsaw Pact countries' defense capability with the aim of preventing the military parity that has taken shape between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc from being upset and of maintaining by joint efforts the combat readiness of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces, which guarantee security.

The Defense Ministers' Committee adopted a decision covering all the questions under discussion.

The session was held in a businesslike atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding.

COMPARISION OF ROMANIAN REFERENDUM REPORT

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 27 November carries in its Morning Edition on page 5 a report on the referendum held in the Socialist Republic of Romania on 23 November. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Referendum in Romania" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 26 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page BB 2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, lines two and three read in IZVESTIYA: to have proposed considerable [Znachitelnyye] mutual cutbacks in the armed forces and conventional armaments of the military-political. (Subbing "considerable" for "drastic" and supplying "conventional")

last paragraph, from penultimate lines reads: Military-political alliances to specifically examine the questions of mutual reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe. (Rewording, supplying "conventional" and omitting "central.")

FOREIGN RESIDENTS' RADIO BROADCASTS PLANNED

OW020041 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 1 KYODO -- The Soviet Union is preparing to start radio broadcasts in Japanese, German, and French to serve foreign residents from the Western bloc in Moscow, according to informed sources.

The sources said Soviet leaders had decided on the foreign language radio service to utilize broadcasting facilities used in the past to jam Voice of America U.S. propaganda broadcasts.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressed his readiness to stop the jamming of the VOA when he met U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik in October.

The Soviet Union broadcasts the Japanese-language radio Moscow for four and a half hours daily. But this broadcast in short-wave beamed to Japan cannot be received clearly in Moscow. The new broadcasts will thus be made on the medium wave to allow reception in Moscow.

GREENPEACE NEWS CONFERENCE PRAISES MORATORIUM

LD031519 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1405 GMT 3 Dec 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A press conference, given by the representatives of the mass international organization Greenpeace, has been held in Moscow.

Reiner Jurtwig from the FRG and Florian Faber from Austria, described their organization which was set up in 1971 in the Canadian town Vancouver. Currently Greenpeace has some 2 million members in 17 countries. This public organization exists from voluntary donations of individuals which, in the view of its representatives, guarantees it independence.

Greenpeace campaigns for environment protection, against the arms race, and for the strengthening of peace and of cooperation among various countries. On behalf of their organization, the guests highly praised the USSR's efforts aimed at preserving peace.

Florian Faber said, in particular:

[Begin Faber recording in German with superimposed Russian translation] We welcome the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, declared on 6 August 1985. This act of goodwill has special significance, since it represents a concrete step, comprensible to everyone, toward curbing the arms race. It is important that the Soviet Government and people do not just talk peace, but also act in its interests. This is why we call on all countries to follow the USSR's example. [end recording]

WHITE HOUSE ISSUES STATEMENT ON REYKJAVIK

LD031504 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0915 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec (TASS) -- The White House has made a statement on Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons timed to coincide with the interim working meeting in the context of these negotiations that has started in Geneva.

Observers have above all noted the interpretation which the U.S. Administration gave in that document to the Soviet-U.S. summit in Reykjavik, crediting the United States with the role of a kind of "initiator" of real disarmament efforts and the USSR with that of a mere passive spectator.

The statement acknowledges that in the course of the recently-ended latest round of negotiations in Geneva "both the United States and the Soviet Union put forward new proposals reflecting the results of the significant narrowing of the area of differences between the two countries on arms control issues achieved in Reykjavik by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev". But further on in the document the progress achieved in Iceland thanks to the USSR's efforts and torpedoed by President Reagan, who arrived for the meeting empty handed -- as U.S. observers and specialists admit -- is credited exclusively to the United States. The statement contains, in particular, affirmations to the effect that "in Reykjavik the United States managed to obtain Soviet agreement on a number of important areas," that "the President hopes the Soviet Union now shares the U.S. commitment to a genuine arms reduction," and so on.

Such affirmations do not bear up to any criticism and are refuted even by U.S. political figures themselves. During the Reykjavik meeting the U.S. delegation was not only unprepared to give a constructive answer to the wide-ranging Soviet proposals but during the talks was unable to define its position, stated former defense secretary, James Schlesinger. The United State's counterproposals were put forward merely to create the appearance of a serious approach, he stressed. As a result of this, immediately after the meeting, the White House started to deny its statements made in Iceland.

It is indicative that the White House document on the Geneva talks was made public only a few days after the United States had violated the basic provisions of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II Treaty. This step clearly demonstrated that Washington is proclaiming the need to make progress in restraining the nuclear arms race in words only but is in practice undermining efforts in the disarmament sphere. Observers note that Washington, to judge from appearances, has no intention of abandoning this unconstructive position in the future either. Thus, THE WASHINGTON POST, commenting on the opening of the interim working meeting in Geneva, reports, "representatives of the Administration report that the U.S. delegation has not brought any new proposals to the current meeting and instead intends to 'await' new concessions on the part of the Soviet Union." High-ranking U.S. officials, according to the newspaper, "over the last 2 weeks have been making pessimistic comments regarding the prospects for concluding an agreement in the nuclear arms sphere in the last 2 years of Reagan's Presidency."

WEINBERGER SEEKS TO 'REASSURE' EUROPEAN ALLIES

PM021048 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladislav Drobkov "Commentator's Column": "Will Sobriety Come?"]

[Text] Pentagon chief C. Weinberger flew to Europe on Monday. He will visit a number of capitals in the Old World, and will also take part in the winter conferences of the NATO military organs.

One of the main tasks of this trip, as UPI indicates, will be to reassure the allies, who greeted with concern the U.S. Administration's violation of the SALT II Treaty. America's partners have good grounds for concern. The transformation of the 131st strategic bomber into a nuclear cruise missile carrier, undermining the treaty, which took place last week demonstrated with the utmost clarity the true value of Wasington's assurances on the desire for "arms limitation" and its cynical attitude toward international agreements.

Not only the peace-loving public and the progressive press, but even conservative newspapers and politicians are now criticizing Washington's actions. Thus the British Foreign Office stated that "the British Government has repeatedly made it clear that the SALT agreements should continue to be observed..." French President F. Mitterrand came out in support of the SALT II Treaty. Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou, in a special statement, pointed out that the U.S. actions are leading to an unrestricted arms race. The Italian Government reiterated its position in favor of preserving the SALT II Treaty, while Prime Minister B. Craxi sent a personal message to the U.S. President. Representatives of the governments of Sweden and the Netherlands, Norway and Belgium, and a number of other countries expressed serious concern over Washington's action.

Paris' LE MONDE, characterizing the U.S. actions as a "shock" to the allies in Europe, writes that "the logic of Washington's policy is becoming less and less comprehensible." We will take the liberty of disagreeing with this assessment. The Pentagon's actions have their own "logic." But it is more like an insane "antilogic": By acting in this way, Washington is trying to prove that disarmament can be achieved only by means of... an endless arms buildup!

In this context it is apposite to recall the U.S. President's own words, uttered on Saturday during a radio address to the country for Thanksgiving Day: "Everyone knows that you cannot get richer by spending money, any more than you can get more sober by drinking."

When will Washington realize that you cannot endlessly get drunk on hopes of achieving military superiority? This question, judging by the West Europeans' alarmed reaction to the actions of their "senior partner," which has gone too far, is being asked by many of the U.S. allies.

ARISTOV ATTENDS TRADE COMMISSION SESSION IN U.S.

LD021252 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Boris Aristov has left Moscow for the United States. He will attend a regular session of the joint Soviet-American Trade Commission. The session is to discuss the possibility of cooperation in carrying out a number of projects in petrochemistry, agriculture and consumer goods production. [passage omitted]

LOSEV-LED JOURNALISTS DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRC

LD040930 Moscow TASS in English 0918 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing December 4 TASS -- A delegation of the U.S.S.R. Journalist's Union led by Sergey Losev, deputy chairman of the board of the U.S.S.R. Journalists' Union and TASS director-general, arrived in Beijing today at the invitation of the All-China Association of Journalists.

The delegation includes Mikhail Yakovlev, a member of the Journalists' Union and a political news analyst for TASS.

At the airport the delegation was met by Yang Yi, a member of the Secretariat of the All-China Association of Journalists. Oleg Troyanovskiy, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to the P.R.C., was among the welcoming party.

TRUD REPORTS CROSS-BORDER TRADE COOPERATION

PM011013 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 22 November carries on page 3 a 2,000-word article by Ye. Piskunov, reporting from Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk, and Nakhodka, under the heading "Converging Steps" on USSR-PRC cross-border cooperation.

After describing the development of Soviet-Chinese trade and ties prior to 1949 and briefly mentioning that during the years of the Chinese "Cultural Revolution" the "friendly trade ties which had developed" between the two countries "were broken off," Piskunov says "since 1983 trade and cultural contacts have been renewed. Border trade makes a significant contribution to speeding up the socioeconomic development of the Soviet Far East and northeastern regions of the PRC." For example, he explains, "this trade makes it possible to reduce the amount of industrial goods and food products -- which are in very short supply -- transported from the western part of the USSR, thereby cutting down on unwarranted transport costs." In return, he says, "the Chinese side obtains industrial equipment, motor vehicles, and up-to-date technology essential for restructuring the republic's economy."

In addition to the development of traditional forms of Soviet-Chinese cooperation, Piskunov reports, new forms are being sought for the future, such as "industrial cooperation, commissioned raw material processing, and, finally, the creation of joint enterprises."

Expressing the Soviet attitude to the development of relations between China and the Soviet Union, Piskunov says: "Sincerely desiring an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations so that the Amur ceases to be a 'water barrier' and becomes a zone of cooperation and friendship, the Soviet side is going some way towards meeting the requests of Chinese representatives regarding economic activity: It is not preventing its neighbors from gathering submerged logs, chopping firewood, and mowing hay on islands which are part of Soviet territory."

"A great deal, a very great deal," he concludes, "depends on how ties between the two great powers -- the USSR and the PRC -- develop."

GORBACHEV JANUARY VISIT TO JAPAN NOT LIKELY

OW021241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 2 KYODO -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's projected visit to Japan will not be realized in either December or January, a senior Soviet Communist Party official said Tuesday. Ivan I. Kovalenko, the party's international bureau chief, who is here to attend the fifth Japan-Soviet roundtable conference, told Junya Yano, secretary general of Komeito, that Japan has "not prepared to accept" Gorbachev s visit in either December or January.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman also said Thursday that Gorbachev's proposed visit to Japan will not take place before the end of January.

The Japanese Government has been requesting that a Gorbachev visit take place before the end of January on the basis of Japan's domestic political schedule. There has been no formal answer from Moscow regarding the date for the Gorbachev visit, but the Foreign Ministry now believes that there is little possibility that the visit will take place in January.

Kovalenko asked Yano to visit the Soviet Union and Yano pledged to do so on a suitable occasion.

'FRANK, CONSTRUCTIVE' JAPAN ROUNDTABLE CONTINUES

PM031549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Constructive Debate: Fifth Soviet and Japanese Public 'Roundtable' Conference Continues Its Work"]

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Dec -- Breaking up into commissions, the participants in the Fifth Soviet and Japanese Public "Roundtable" Conference being held here today began discussing questions on the international situation and the preservation of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, problems of disarmament, the development of bilateral relations, the deepening of the political dialogue between the USSR and Japan, the creation of confidence-building measures, the state of and prospects for trade and economic ties, and so forth.

Representing various public circles in the two countries, the participants are not always united in their approach to these problems and ways to solve them. However, the majority of them believe that chief attention must be devoted to those areas where there is a closeness or coincidence of viewpoints. Concentrating the chief effort on what unites us will help to raise Soviet-Japanese relations to a new level, the speakers pointed out today, and will create favorable possibilities for their all-round developoment -- which will help to strengthen security and peace in Asia and the Pacific.

A number of speeches voiced alarm in connection with the U.S. plans to shift the nuclear arms race into space. In particular, K. Fushimi, the well-known physicist and member of parliament, spoke about this. SDI, in which Japan has decided to participate, he said, has become a new factor of tension in the world. Those who are helping to create such a situation, Fushimi pointed out, certainly cannot be categorized as sober-minded people. He therefore fully agreed with the Soviet Union, which has advanced major nuclear disarmament initiatives. [paragraph continues]

The USSR's proposals are remarkable in that they open up prospects for realizing modern society's ideal -- the elimination of nuclear weapons. Mankind can choose no course other than that charted in Reykjavik. The Japanese physicist urged his government to make its contribution to disarmament and the ensuring of security and peace in the Pacific region.

In their speeches many participants pointed with satisfaction to the positive changes that have occurred over the past year in relations between the two countries, the deepening of the political dialogue, and the broadening of exchange in many different areas. Guided by our own national interests and the interests of peace in Asia, we must continue to extend points of contact and create fertile ground for the further development of friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries, prominent public figure T. Yokoyama said.

The members of the commission discussing the prospects for trade and economic relations spoke of great possibilities in developing very multifaceted ties. Obstacles and problems still exist in this sphere, H. Kanamori, spokesman for the Japanese economic center, said. Our task consists in finding concrete solutions to them and to reinforce favorable trends with practical steps, so that Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation develops on a wider front.

The debate will be continued tomorrow, but, summing up the initial results, it can already be said today that the participants are unanimous in their desire to develop and deepen multifaceted relations between the two countries. And one more conclusion can be drawn on the basis of this frank and constructive debate. The chief condition for developing relations of friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation, so the "roundtable" conference participants believe, is the preservation of peace, the curbing of the arms race, and the prevention of nuclear war.

DIRECTORATE CHIEF LIZICHEV LEAVES FOR DPRK

PM011147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit to the DPRK"]

[Text] On 29 November, Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and those accompanying him left for the DPRK on a working visit at the invitation of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate.

Army General A.D. Lizichev was seen off at the airport by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev and Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other responsible political workers.

The send-off party included Yi Tu-il, plenipotentiary minister counselor at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, and Major General Kim Hak-san, military, naval, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

Arrives in Pyongyang

PM031601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit to DPRK"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Dec -- Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, has arrived here on a visit at the invitation of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate.

He was met at the airport by Army General O Kuk-yol, member of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Korean People's Army General Staff; Colonel General (Yi Pyong-uk), vice minister of the DPRK Ministry of People's Armed Forces; Colonel General (Yi Pong-won), deputy chief of the Korean Peopole's Army Main Political Directorate; and Major General Kim (Tok-chun).

The welcoming party included N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK, and G.S. Bulanov, USSR military, naval, and air attache in the DPRK.

On the same day Army General A.D. Lizichev paid a call on Army General O Kuk-yol. A reception in honor of the Soviet guest was held at the DPRK Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

Pyongyang Activities Reported

PM031635 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Dec -- Army General A.D. Lizichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who is paying a visit here at the invitation of the Korean People's Army Main Political Directorate, has laid wreaths at the (Tesonsanskiy) cemetery of revolutionaries and at the Liberation Monument erected in Pyongyang in honor of Soviet Army servicemen who fell in the fighting to liberate Korea from Japanese colonial domination.

At the Kim Il-song Military-Political Academy, the Soviet guest learned about the experience and methods of party political work and the educational process and held conversations with the academy's commanders and students.

On the same day Army General A.D. Lizichev inspected a major hydraulic engineering structure sited near the city of (Nampkho), on the DPRK's western coast -- a dam built with the participation of Korean People's Army servicemen.

CORDOVEZ PRESS CONFERENCE ON AFGHAN TALKS NOTED

LD031401 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Islamabad December 3 TASS -- A new round of Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva on settling the situation around Afghanistan will begin next February 12, a press conference here today was told by Diego Cordovez, special envoy of the United Nations secretary general.

The press conference was held upon the completion of preliminary diplomatic contacts in Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran.

Diego Cordovez noted a "certain progress" towards a diplomatic settlement but warned about the remaining difficulties. "We are entering a very responsible period", he stressed. "At this stage, a deep understanding of the prospects of the attainment of a political settlement on Afghanistan is required of both sides", Diego Cordovez said.

The special envoy of the United Nations secretary general is to leave for New York today where he will report on the results of his talks in Islamabad, Kabul and Tehran.

The Soviet Union strives to facilitate the success of Cordovez's mission and is proving this by deeds. For instance, Diego Cordovez qualified the USSR's decision to withdraw six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan as a positive step leading to the creation of a good atmosphere at the Geneva talks.

In an interview to Indian journalists on the eve of his visit to India the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, stressed that the Soviet Union stands for a political settlement around Afghanistan. What is taking place under the aegis of the United Nations Organisation -- I have in mind the Cordovez mission -- this is a real process, Mikhail Gorbachev said further in the interview.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS GORBACHEV'S INDIA VISIT

PM011459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Important Factor in World Politics"]

[Text] The official friendly visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has generated a broad response among the world public. Its prime significance stems from the fact that the collaboration and cooperation between the two great powers are a weighty factor in world politics.

The talks and meetings between the Soviet and Indian leadership touched on a broad range of questions concerning both bilateral relations and global problems. They were held in that atmosphere of frankness [otkrovennost] and mutual understanding characteristic of Soviet-Indian dialogue. The results of the great work carried out in Delhi were reflected in the documents signed, which have established enormous potential for further deepening and improving Soviet-Indian ties. For example, the two countries concluded the largest-ever agreement between them on economic and technical cooperation. The implementation of the long-term trade agreement for 1986-1990, which envisages the maintenance of high rates and improvement of the forms and structure of trade turnover, will help the further growth and enhancement of mutually beneficial Soviet-Indian trade. [paragraph continues]

The USSR in India and India in the USSR Festivals taking place in 1987-1988 have an important role to play in strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the countries and peoples.

"During the visit we once again felt both the significance of Soviet-Indian relations and our responsibility to our peoples and the whole world," said M.S. Gorbachev, summing up the results of his visit at the joint press conference in Delhi. "Their significance stems primarily from the fact that they concerned relations between states belonging to different social systems, with a different history, and with great distinctiveness of national and spiritual traditions. Decades of mutually beneficial and honest cooperation made possible this major and distinctive phenomenon, a phenomenon which has become an important factor in international politics."

The high level of Soviet-Indian relations enabled the participants in the talks to deliver a document on a truly historic scale. The "Delhi Declaration on the Principles of a World Free of Nuclear Weapons and Violence" reflects the standpoint of the Soviet Union and India o.. the vital problems of the present-day. On behalf of the more than 1 billion men, women, and children living in the two nations, the USSR and India have called on the peoples and leaders of all countries to take immediate actions to lead us to a world free of weapons of mass destruction and war. Peaceful coexistence, states one of the declaration's 10 points, must become a universal norm of international relations in order that cooperation may replace confrontation in our nuclear age and conflicts may be resolved by political rather than military means.

The Indian side welcomed the Soviet Union's program for the complete, phased elimination of nuclear and other kinds of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century. The participants in the talks called for the earliest conclusion of an international convention banning the use of nuclear weapons and advocated an immediate halt to all testing of them. "The Soviet Union and India propose that an international convention be immediately concluded banning the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons until such a time as nuclear weapons are eliminated," the Delhi Declaration says. "This would mark an important and concrete step toward full nuclear disarmament."

The development of the situation in our anxious nuclear age insistently demands the eme: ence of new political thinking, particularly when questions concerning mankind's futu.e are at stake. The two countries' leaders, the Soviet-Indian Joint Statement says, consider that the Reykjavik meeting showed the possibility of achieving far-reaching agreements on nuclear disarmment given a constructive and realistic approach.

It is well known that each nation's first step toward world peace begins on its own doorstep. That is why both the Soviet Union and India have a common concern for stability and security in Asia. It is natural that the talks devoted great attention to improving the political climate on the continent of Asia and adjoining regions and the search for ways of ensuring peace and stability there. Both sides favored the swiftest removal of existing centers of tension in the world and the prevention of new ones. This applies to the Near East, Southwest and Southeast Asia, and Central America. The Soviet Union and India roundly condemned the policy and practice of apartheid carried out by the racist South African regime and its state terrorism toward other African states and called for an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia and the enaction of all relevant UN decisions on the granting of Namibia's independence.

Expressing disquiet at the further complication of the situation in the Indian Ocean, the Soviet Union and India called for existing foreign military bases there to be eliminated and the creation of any new ones prevented. They condemned the attempts to build up a foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean and called for the earliest implementation of the UN declaration on its being turned into a peace zone. The need for the earliest convening of an international conference on this question, no later than 1988, was acknowledged.

The Nonaligned Movement has become an influential force today. Its vitality is shown above all in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, aggression, and racism. The Soviet Union confirmed its high assessment of India's constructive role in this movement.

The sides called for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis and for the establishment of a new international economic order. The solution of this topical task would be in the interests of all mankind, particularly the developing countries, and both the USSR and India are actively in favor of its implementation.

The visit's successful conclusion showed once again the importance of regular contacts between the leaders of the Soviet Union and India, which have become an effective mechanism for strengthening the relations of friendship, mutual understanding, and trust between the two countries.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON GORBACHEV INDIA TRIP

PM031628 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Our Friend and Neighbor"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which ended last week is graphic evidence that today's generation of Soviet and Indian leaders have taken from their predecessors the precious baton of friendship so as to carry it further, developing and filling with new meaning what was achieved in previous decades. During the short time of the visit (it lasted only 3 days), a tremendous amount of work was done. This provided an opportunity to arrive at important accords in the political sphere, in the sphere of economic, scientific, and technical ties, and in the cultural field. Political observers on various continents will certainly be analyzing the meeting for a long time to come. But it is already quite clear that the meeting made it possible to increase the potential for friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. That was its main achievement.

The dialogue in Delhi was notable not only for the scale of the problems discussed, but also for the atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. Thanks to this, the talks went successfully and culminated in the signing of four documents which give new dynamism and depth to our states' mature, stable ties. As for bilateral Soviet-Indian relations, mention should be made first and foremost of the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation concluded in Delhi, which is the biggest in history and provides for the fulfillment of a number of new projects, including coal and oil projects. Cultural exchange is also widening. A festival of India will be held in the USSR in 1987-1988 to mark the 40th anniversary of India's independence, while a festival of the USSR will be held in India to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. It goes without saying that the leaders of the two great states could not fail to devote attention to the most burning international problems. The situation urgently demands a new approach to the resolution of security questions and a new way of thinking in politics. [paragraph continues]

Whatever contradictions may divide East and West, for all states and peoples a single interest common to all mankind has now come to the fore. In the nuclear and space age, we are fated to survive or perish together.

Aware of their lofty responsibility to all peoples and regarding the salvation of civilization from nuclear apocalypse as the ultimate task, the participants in the meeting signed the Delhi Declaration on the Principles of a Nuclear-Free and Nonviolent World. This is an extraordinary document, a document of great international signifiance. It embodies the will and aspirations of more than a billion people who live in the USSR and India, that is, one-fifth of the entire population of the earth. By drawing up this document the two states reaffirmed their determination to help establish the awareness of peace as the supreme duty of all mankind.

"Mankind deserves a better fate than to be a hostage to nuclear horror and despair," the declaration says. "It is necessary to change the existing world situation and build a world free from nuclear weapons, free from violence and hatred, fear and suspicion." The declaration proposes 10 principles which open up the path to this noble goal.

Yes, they open up the path, because the USSR and India do not simply proclaim the principles of a world free from nuclear weapons and violence, but are already putting them into practice in concrete form, in international relations. The Soviet program put forward on 15 January for the phased elimination of all nuclear arms and other means of mass destruction by the end of the century, the concept of creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security, our moratorium on nuclear explosions, a range of other peace initiatives -- all this is consonant with the line of the "Delhi Six," the line of peaceful resolution of conflicts pursued by India.

It is hard to exaggerate the significance of the fact that the USSR, a socialist state, and India, one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, have such a high degree of mutual understanding and trust. By the weight of their example they are paving the way to international security, hindering the tendencies toward militarism and diktat, and demonstrating the real possibility of opposing imperial designs and ambitions. The high degree of collaboration between our countries, which is reflected in the Delhi Declaration, also means that they can exert a beneficial influence on conflicts and explosive situations in various regions of the world.

This applies fully to Asia too -- the home not only of Indians, but of Soviet people too, since the greater part of our country's territory is in that continent. Stability and security for Asia are the common concern of the Soviet Union and India. And there is not only a need, but also an opportunity to radically improve the situation in that region by means of arms reduction, including nuclear arms reduction, the limitation of naval activity in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and the elaboration and implementation of confidence-building measures.

It was quite natural for these constuctive proposals, put forward by the Soviet side, to be the subject of conversations in Delhi, too. As a result of the discussions, the Soviet Union and India noted the pressing need to improve the political climate on the Asian continent and in the adjacent regions and to seek ways of ensuring lasting peace and stability and develop economic cooperation. Progress in this direction could be carried out by stages, at the bilateral and regional level.

The summit meeting in Delhi confirmed once again that cooperation between our countries is developing on an ascending plane and will strengthen. That is the wish of the Indians; that is the desire of Soviet people.

MARSHAL KURKOTKIN ENDS SRV VISIT, RETURNS HOME

PM031621 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Dec -- The official friendly visit to the SRV by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, has ended.

Before his departure he was received by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and first vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, who expressed gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government, the Soviet people, and their armed forces for the effective assistance and support given by them to the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. aggressors and also in the cause of socialist building and the defense of the motherland in peacetime. Confidence was expressed that the friendship and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries' peoples and armies will continue to develop and strengthen.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, then returned to Moscow.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin was greeted at the airport by Admiral of the Fleet V.M. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, Lieutenant General I.M. Golushko, and other Soviet generals, admirals, and officers.

The welcoming party included Major General Nguyen Don Tu, military attache at the SRV embassy in the USSR.

KUZNETSOV DETAILS PHILIPPINES COUP ATTEMPT

PM021441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Kuznetsov dispatch under the rubric "We Report Details": "An Alarming Spiral"]

[Text] Manila, 25 Nov -- The dismissal of Juan Ponce Enrile from the post of Philippine minister of national defense is described as a "turning point" here.

The development of events last week followed a soaring and alarming spiral. The funeral of Rolando Olalia, the murdered trade union leader, was held. It turned into an impressive demonstration by left-wing forces which alarmed that section of the Philippine ruling circles which, on the pretext "of preventing the Philippines from drifting to the Left," is opposing social transformations and the rejection of U.S. diktat. Again there were rumors of an imminent military coup. Additional measures to ensure the president's security were taken. Chronicling the events, journalists drew attention to the following details: On the night of last Saturday to Sunday, "emergency" consultations of top-ranking military command officers, including Enrile, took place. Hearing about the unusual troop movements, President Corazon Aquino ordered Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos to ensure the safety of the government television studio and the Catholic Church's radio station. This further heightened the tension. Two "unscheduled" U.S. ships carrying Marines then moored at the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay. [paragraph continues]

On Sunday morning the cabinet met in emergency session. Gen Ramos ordered the armed forces not to follow any instructions from Enrile. At the same time, the chief of staff declared that the armed forces were loyal to President Aquino. Enrile arrived at the presidential palace and then left 15 minutes later. Subsequently Aquino announced in a television address that she had asked for the resignation of the entire cabinet and that she had accepted the resignation of Enrile. Almost immediately Rafael Ileto was appointed to the post of defense minister.

Ileto is 66 years old. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1943. He took part in the war against Japan in New Guinea and the Philippines with forces under the command of U.S. General Douglas MacArthur. After the war he commanded special counterinsurgency landing units (set up to suppress peasant unrest on Luzon Island). He fell into disfavor under Ferdinand Marcos. According to the periodical ASIA WEEK, after the events in February of this year, Ileto headed a grouping loyal to Aquino in the armed forces as a counterweight to to other groupings (one supporting Enrile and Ramos, the other remaining loyal to Marcos).

And so there is a new figure in the political arena. Naturally, the question arises: What is going to happen now, will the removal of Enrile lead to an improvement of the situation in the country, to a relaxation of political tension?

I have been told by journalists that Enrile's dismissal indicates that it is no longer possible to ignore the sentiments of the masses and of broad public circles. And they are demanding the implementation of profound reforms, renunciation of the one-sided orientation toward the West, and a lessening of the political, economic, and military dictates of the United States, which regarded Enrile as "its man in the Philippines." It was this that outraged the Filipinos, who has long demanded his resignation.

SOVIET LEADERSHIP GREETS LAOS ON NATIONAL DAY

PM021608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 86 First Edition p 1

[Message from the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers to Kaysone Phomvihan and Phoumi Vongvichit on Lao national day]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers; and to Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR.

Dear Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Soviet people, warmly congratulate you, the LPRP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council, the LPDR Council of Ministers, and all the Lao people on the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the LPDR.

The recent decisions of the Fourth LPRP Congress attach special significance to this glorious holiday and orient you toward new creative deeds. The Lao communists' supreme forum was a remarkable milestone in the life of fraternal Laos. The congress summed up the results of the party's multifaceted activities, developed and gave concrete form to the LPRP's general line in the period of transition to socialism, and defined the most important tasks in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy.

In the years of people's power, the Lao working people, under the party's leadership, carried out profound transformations in sociopolitical and cultural life and achieved impressive successes in the republic's economic development. The LPDR's prestige in the world arena is growing. Together with fraternal Vietnam and Cambodia, Laos consistently advocates the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia and equal cooperation and peaceful collaboration among the states of the Asia-Pacific region, and promotes the process of creating an all-embracing system of international security.

Friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples are widening and deepening fruitfully on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We express firm confidence that fraternal Soviet-Lao relations will continue to develop and improve for the sake of the Soviet and Lao peoples and in the interests of strengthening the socialist community and the joint struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear war.

On this notable day we wish you, dear friends, and all the Lao people successful fulfillment of the goals of the Fourth LPRP Congress and new achievements in building a socialist society.

May the friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the LPRP, the USSR and the LPDR, and the Soviet and Lao peoples strengthen and flourish!

The CPSU Central Committee;
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;
The USSR Council of Ministers.

CPV PLENUM DISCUSSES CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

PM030929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Plenum Over"]

[Excerpt] Hanoi, 26 Nov -- The 11th Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee Plenum has ended in the SRV capital; it lasted from 17 to 25 November. It examined questions relating to the preparation for the Sixth CPV Congress, which will be convened on 15 December.

In the opening speech Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, noted that the plenum's results will be of decisive significance for the success of the Vietnamese Communists' forthcoming forum. The party and all the Vietnamese people expect that the Sixth CPV Congress will generalize their experiences and draw the necessary conclusions from them, correctly define the areas and tasks for further activity, help to strengthen cohesion and unity within the party, and create the conditions for successfully overcoming difficulties and making confident progress along the path of socialism.

The plenum participants unanimously approved Truong Chinh's report on the results of the working meeting of leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries belonging to CEMA and the results of his meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The plenum studied and rated highly the suggestions made by Vietnam's Communists and working people during party meetings and conferences at all levels. It was stressed that those suggestions are being used to supplement and improve the documents to be submitted for examination at the Sixth CPV Congress.

The plenum unanimously approved the documents which will be submitted to the congress, including the CPV Central Committee Political Report and reports on additions and amendments to the CPV Statutes and the main tasks and aims of the 1986-1990 plan. [passage omitted]

SHEVARDNADZE, SFRY ENVOY DISCUSS UPCOMING TALKS

LD031914 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1744 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 3 Dec (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, received Milan Veres, ambassador of the SFRY to the USSR today.

During their conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed with the level of all-round Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation that has been achieved. It is characterized by stability and dynamism. Both sides desire to more widely use existing opportunities to further improve and enrich with new content the constantly deepening links between the two countries. In this context the great importance of the upcoming talks between a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the LCY, led by the chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committe Milanko Renovica, was indicated.

During an exchange of opinions on current international problems, it was stressed that the struggle for a nuclear-free world has entered a qualitatively new stage, which dictates the necessity of increasing the activities of all peace-loving and progressive forces with the aim of preventing the nuclear threat. In this connection the role of the Nonaligned Movement, which is an authoritative force in modern times, was given a high assessment.

MOSCOW TV CARRIES DOCUMENTARY FILM ON ALBANIA

LD290048 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1310 GMT on 28 November carries a 30-minute report on a new documentary film entitled "Speaking About Albania." In an introductory announcement before the showing of the film, the announcer says: "Esteemed comrades, in order to mark Liberation Day, the Albanian people's national day, which falls on 29 November, we bring to your attention a new documentary film entitled "Speaking About Albania"? The announcer says the film was made by the Central Documentary Film Studio in Moscow this year.

The film begins with pictures of present-day Tirana, showing street scenes. The narrator points out: "We did not photograph this ourselves. We obtained these pictures that wer taken by Western television reporters. This is why one could have wished for the quality of the colored pictures to be better. Beginning in 1962 not one of our journalists, and to be honest not a single Soviet person, has been in Albania."

The film illustrates with archival film Albania's history, including its inherited Illyrian culture; its existence as part of the Ottoman Empire; its declaration of independence in 1912; the establishment of diplomatic relations between Albania and the Soviet Union; the Italian invasion of the country in 1939; the role played by communist partisans in liberating the country from the Italian fascists and, after 1943; from the Nazi occupiers; the formation of the Albanian People's Republic; and the laying of the foundations of the country's national industry during the 1940s and 1950s with Soviet assistance.

The narrator then uses the modern footage taken by Western television reporters as background for data on the country's size and its population and labor successes.

The narrator says: "Present-day Albania has many problems, and the Albanians are now themselves speaking openly and frankly about them, but the main thing is still the fact that during the years of the people's power very much has been done and accomplished." He then cites facts about Albania's present output, emphasizing how it has increased in percentage terms compared with prewar years. He continues: "We rejoice at the successes and achievements of socialist Albania."

More Western pictures are shown illustrating present-day production in the country. This is followed by archive film of Enver Hoxha's funeral, and pictures of the new general secretary are shown. The narrator continues: "Speaking about Soviet-Albanian relations, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has emphasized that our country is in favor of a normalization of relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. We are ready to cast aside the developments of the past few decades and do everything possible so that friendship and fraternity between the people of our socialist countries will triumph."

The film ends with further scenic views of Albania. The narrator says in conclusion: "May this, our first film in many years, be the herald of fresh, joyous, and good encounters! We believe and we are confident that this will be so."

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CONSUL GENERAL

AU011258 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Nov 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 25 November V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received A. Paldi, consul general of the Hungarian People's Republic in Kiev, in connection with the latter's assumption of his duties.

A warm and friendly conversation was held with the participation of A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

ZAYKOV RECEIVES BLESSING-LED SED DELEGATION

PM040843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] A delegation of SED party workers headed by K. Blessing, chief of the SED Central Committee Machine Building and Metallurgy Section, visited the USSR 26 November through 1 December under the plan for interparty ties. It familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of organizational work on accelerating the development, production, and use of microelectronic equipment in the national economy.

The delegation was received by L.N. Zaykov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR 1 DEC

LD011829 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Today Comrade Gromyko received in the Kremlin Yves Pagniez, the French ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request. During the conversation there was discussion of a number of questions of bilateral Soviet-French relations. There was also examination of some international problems in light of the Soviet proposals put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik and during his friendly visit to India. Comrade Gromyko drew the ambassador's attention to the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, especially stressing the need for a practical move toward the creation of reliable security, equality for all states, and a nonviolent world free of nuclear weapons.

The conversation was held in a friendly atmosphere.

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES WEINBERGER

LD030013 Moscow TASS in English 2305 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Paris December 2 TASS -- Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France today received U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who arrived here on a two-day visit.

During the meeting the Pentagon chief praised the French Government's decision to increase military spending.

At the same time it became known that the U.S. defense secretary tried to avoid the discussion of American arms shipments to Iran and diversion of the funds from those sales to the Nicaraguan contras.

After the meeting with Weinberger Jacques Chirac, speaking at the session of the Western European Union, announced his plan for turning that closed military and political organization into "NATO's European pillar." He gave the plan the form of some "charter of principles of Western European security." One of these principles, in his words, is nuclear deterrent which "remains the sole way to avert war in Europe effectively."

Referring to alleged "superiority" of the Soviet Union in conventional armaments in Europe, the French prime minister said that "security will demand for a long time ahead the presence of American nuclear weapons in Western Europe."

Chirac called for close cooperations of arms manufacturing industries in Western Europe and for the joint implementation of major projects such as the development of tanks, combat helicopters, third generation missiles and air defense systems.

FINNISH PARTY DELEGATION HOLDS MOSCOW TALKS

Delegation Arrives 1 Dec

LD011725 Moscow TASS in English 1617 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 1 TASS -- A delegation of the Finnish Centre Party headed by Paavo Vayrynen, chairman of the party, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the delegation are members of the Centre Party board, its prominent figures, deputies of Finland's parliament.

On the same day there was a meeting between the delegations of the CPSU and the Finnish Centre Party. A communique on the talks held between the delegations will be published in the press.

Shevardnadze Meets Minister

LD021959 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 2 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet foreign minister met here today with Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish foreign minister and chairman of the Centre Party, heading a Centre Party delegation on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU.

Shevardnadze and Vayrynen expressed satisfaction with the present state of and prospects for Soviet-Finnish cooperation that had been consistently developing on the time-tested basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

They pointed at the special role of meetings between the leaders of the USSR and Finland in strengthening fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

The need to build up the efforts to consolidate what was achieved along the path towards a nuclear-free world in Reykjavik was stressed during the discussion of international problems.

The Soviet-proposed complex of initiatives was a good foundation for attaining this historic objective making it possible to ensure reliable security for all nations.

The concept of building a nuclear-free and non-violent world, advanced during the visit to India by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, followed the same path.

Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union would not depart from its course towards establishing a lasting peace, towards diverting the nuclear and space threat from the world.

Vayrynen reaffirmed Finland's interest in reaching an agreement on ending the arms race on earth and preventing its transfer into outer space.

Finland would strive for a total ban on nuclear-weapon tests, including by its participation in the development of a seismic verification system, and would promote the all-European process and the adoption at the Vienna meeting of the decision to turn to considering disarmament issues at the next stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

The Soviet side reaffirmed support for Finland's proposals for establishing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and on confidence-building measures in the naval sphere in respect to the region.

The Finnish side highly assessed the Soviet Union's consistent line and its latest steps directed at strengthening security in northern Europe.

The conversation was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

TALYZIN MEETS WITH FINNISH BUSINESSMEN

LD280152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Comrade Talyzin today received a delegation of Finnish businessmen, led by Laine, Finland's minister of foreign trade. Constructive consideration was given to matters connected with developing the two countries' trade and economic cooperation, as well as developing new forms of that cooperation, including the establishment of joint enterprises.

Finnish Account of Talks

LD280012 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Foreign trade minister Jermu Laine, who arrived in Moscow this morning, had talks with Soviet officials on conditions for setting up joint Finnish-Soviet enterprises. Finnish enterprises have several projects under way with Soviet firms from different fields. Martti Hosia reports from Moscow: [passage omitted]

The model for future joint Soviet-Finnish enterprises was discussed at a very authoritative level. The model is now taking shape in which the Soviet Union would own 51 percent of the enterprises. The majority holding would also guarantee the post of chairman of the board or managing director. The Finns would be left with 49 percent of the holding, and for example, the technical and administrative management.

It emerged in the talks that the Soviet Union is interested, above all, in factories in the fields of forestry, chemical, food, and consumer goods industries. Forestry companies might find raw material close to the border, in the forests of Karelia. Finland, for its part, mentioned enterprises in the service sector. One example is the Finnair hotel project in Moscow. Finnish businessmen have in mind projects based on Finnish know-how and even the most advanced technology. Initial funding would be borrowed from abroad, also where most of the products would be exported. [passage omitted]

The final result of the talks was that enterprise-level talks will now be held to promote the idea of joint enterprises.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ALGERIA'S BITAT

Talks at Supreme Soviet

PM031027 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visitors to the Capital"]

[Text] On 24 November a delegation from the National People's Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria headed by R. Bitat, its chairman and member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party Politburo, visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. The guests were welcomed by L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities.

The two countries' parliamentarians expressed the desire to further expand contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Algerian National People's Assembly in the interests of strengthening friendly Soviet-Algerian relations, peace, and international cooperation. The coincidence of the two sides' positions on basic questions of the international situation, particularly on stopping the arms race and averting a nuclear catastrophe, was noted.

The head of the Algerian delegation gave his wholehearted support to the positions voiced by M.S. Gorbachev in his interview with Indian journalists. He wished the CPSU Central Committee general secretary every success in his visit to India, stressing that he regards it as an expression of the profound solidarity of the Soviet Union and all socialist countries with the Nonaligned Movement.

V.M. Mishin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, other officials, and also A. Fedal, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the discussion.

Meets With Gromyko

PM010939 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading "Algerian Parliamentarians in Moscow"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin 26 November the delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria headed by Rabah Bitat, member of the National Liberation Front Party Politburo and president of the Algerian National People's Assembly. R. Bitat is also known in the international arena as vice president of the Interparliamentary Union.

A.A. Gromyko told the Algerian guests about the Soviet Union's efforts to avert the nuclear threat, to curb the arms race and achieve disarmament, and to create an all-embracing system of international security. Particular importance in this context attaches to the package of new initiatives put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Reykjavik. They create prospects for a fundamental breakthrough in the development of the world situation and pave the way to a nuclear-free world. But the U.S. side prevented agreement through its actions. It showed that, as before, it is striving to achieve military superiority over the USSR.

On behalf of the Algerian leadership, R. Bitat acclaimed the USSR's constructive proposals. In his words, their implementation would lead to progress along all avenues of the struggle for disarmament, the improvement of the general atmosphere in the world, and a return to detente. Such a development of events would make is possible to switch the funds released from the arms race to the solution of the global problems of mankind and the improvement of peoples' living conditions.

During a discussion of the situation in the Mediterranean and the Near East the sides unanimously condemned the imperialist powers' course of whipping up tension in this region and exerting military, political, and economic pressure on independent sovereign states.

The participants in the meeting emphasized that the establishment of lasting peace in the near East is possible only through collective efforts by all interested sides on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territoriesloccupied since 1967, and the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and creation of their own state.

The Soviet Union, as before, considers that the only effective means to achieve an all-embracing and just setlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict is to convene an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. Only such a policy can pave the way to the solution of the complex Near East problem.

The Soviet and Algerian participants in the meeting expressed gratification with the level achieved in political contacts and also in bilateral cooperation in the economic, scientific, cultural, and other spheres.

Both sides confirmed their desire to continue to strengthen the traditional friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Algeria, with ties along parliamentary lines being one of their important components.

The conversation was attended on the Soviet side by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; V.M. Mishin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; B.N. Chaplin, USSR deputy foreign minister; and M.Y. Mogilevets, chief of a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium section; and on the Algerian side by Algerian Ambassador to the USSR Abdellah Fedal.

Group Meets Officials, Departs

LD272227 Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Moscow November 27 TASS -- A meeting with a delegation of the National People's Assembly of Algeria led by the assembly's president Rabah Bitat, member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front (FLN) Party, took place in the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) today. [passage omitted]

The sides reaffirmed mutual striving for further development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the National People's Assembly of Algeria in the interests of strengthening friendly Soviet-Algerian relations.

Taking part in the conversation were Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikolay Maslennikov, Viktor Mishin, and Lyudmila Shurygina, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as Abdellah Fedal, the ambassador of Algeria to the USSR.

Later in the day the delegation left the Soviet Union after staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet parliament.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN ENVOY 1 DEC

LD020055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today received Asrat Wolde, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and socialist Ethiopia's ambassador to the Soviet Union, at the latter's request. They exchanged opinions on a number of topical international problems and on Soviet-Ethiopian cooperation. Mutual satisfaction was expressed at the fruitful development of ties between the two countries in various spheres. The conversation passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE RECEIVES DEMIRCHYAN 26 NOV

LD262312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Harare, 26 Nov (TASS) -- Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwean president, prime minister, and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front party (ZANU-PF), today received a CPSU delegation headed by Karen Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, which is here on a visit in accordance with the protocol on cooperation between the CPSU and ZANU-PF.

Robert Mugabe positively rated the development of CPSU-ZANU-PF relations and noted the exceptional importance of consolidating links between the parties for the further broadening and deepening of Soviet-Zimbabwe cooperation in various areas. Our party, he said, has chosen Marxism-Leninism for its leading ideology for the construction of a new society; the historic experience of the CPSU is of abiding significance for us.

The USSR's consistent and principled position for the cause of strengthening peace and universal security and the Soviet peaceful initiatives have been highly evaluated by the Zimbabwean leader. The head of the CPSU delegation has voiced his solidarity with the struggle of the Zimbabwean people under the leadership of ZANU-PF for the strengthening of national independence and has confirmed the unchangeable support of the CPSU and the Soviet government for the frontline states in the face of the aggressive intrigues of the apartheid regime and the forces of imperialism. He presented Robert Mugabe with the full works of V.I. Lenin as a gift.

Also today, the CPSU delegation held talks with Nathan Shamuyarira, member of the Politburo and secretary of the ZANU-PF Central Committee for information and propaganda, and Emmerson Munangagwa, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of ZANU-PF for national security.

The delegation then left for a trip around the country.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO IVORY COAST APPOINTED

PM301907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Boris Ivanovich Minakov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

GENERAL KONCHITS LEAVES FOR CUBAN CELEBRATIONS

PM031617 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Taking Part in Celebrations"]

[Text] At the invitation of Army General Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Politburo and second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, a Soviet military delegation headed by Colonel General V.N. Konchits has left to take part in the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the landing from the yacht "Granma" and the creation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The sendoff party at the airport included R. Miroval Fernandez, Cuban charge d'affaires in the USSR, and Colonel R. Marrero Gomez, military attache at the Cuban embassy in the USSR.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA NOTES RISING U.S. 'AGGRESSION'

LD040853 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 4 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Managua December 4 TASS - By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has said the danger of direct U.S. armed aggression against his country is increasing.

Speaking at a news conference here yesterday, he expressed the profound concern of the Nicaraguan people and government about the dramatic deterioration of the situation on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border.

Ortega said U.S. troops based in Honduras last Sunday had begun to be moved to the border with Nicaragua and were currently staying just 15 kilometers from it. Heavy military equipment, including an artillery battery of the 2nd Battalion of the 116th Brigade of Florida's national guards, had also been moved there, he said.

The U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa described the troop movements as "routine maneuvers."

Ortega said that the Pentagon was indeed staging exercises involving the U.S. and Honduran troops one after another to prepare for a large-scale adventure against Nicaragua but the U.S. troop movements to the Nicaraguan border, which had begun Sunday, had gone beyond the framework of ordinary maneuvers.

The U.S. units were being stationed dangerously close to Nicaragua and providing cover and support for the contras, he explained.

Starting from Monday, troops of the Sandinist Popular Army have been engaged in stubborn fighting against up to 1,500 American mercenaries who have infiltrated into Nicaragua from Honduras and are trying to break through deep into the territory of this country.

Some Nicarguan army posts have come under shell-fire. "We do not rule out the possibility that the shelling has been done by an artillery battery of the U.S. Army rather than by Somocists," Ortega said.

TASHKENT PAPER CARRIES GORBACHEV REMARKS

PM031345 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Nov 86 p 1

[UZTAG report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Tashkent"]

[Excerpts] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, en route to Delhi on an official friendly visit at the invitation of Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi and the Indian Government, arrived in Tashkent 24 November. [passage omitted]

On the same day M.S. Gorbachev had a conversation with members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, cordially welcomed M.S. Gorbachev on behalf of those present and spoke of the republican party organization's activity to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, progress in fulfilling the plan for Uzbekistan's economic and social development, and the implementation of restructuring and acceleration in the republic. In his briefing he touched on questions concerning the improvement of work with cadres and the improvement of the moral and political atmosphere in the republic.

A detailed account was given of the state of affairs in the agro-industrial complex and in cotton growing and stockraising in particular, and of the solution of problems regarding the improvement of land reclamation work and the introduction of intensive techniques and new forms of labor organization. I.B. Usmankhodzhayev frankly shared his views on the fact that many social questions have still not been completely resolved in the republic and that not all requirements and needs of working people are fully satisfied. He expressed thanks to the CPSU Central Committee for its constant attention and assistance to Uzbekistan, gave assurances that the republic's Communists and all its working people will work with even greater persistence and energy, and wished M.S. Gorbachev a successful trip to friendly India.

A detailed comradely conversation with the participants in the meeting then took place, during which M.S. Gorbachev asked in detail about various aspects of the party and economic leadership of the republic. Replying to the questions he asked, the party, trade union, and Komsomol workers who were present reported on the results of report and election meetings in primary party organizations and the progress of the report and election campaign in trade unions and the Komsomol. It was noted that, alongside the enhanced activeness of working people, stagnation and shillyshallying can be observed in some places and that the work of a whole series of party and Komsomol organizations has been deemed unsatisfactory at the meetings.

A particularly lively conversation developed around questions of trade and consumer services for the workingg people. The reasons behind the poor supplies of individual commodities and foodstuffs to the population were explained. M.S. Gorbachev made a critical assessment of certain figures relating to market prices and the range of fruit and vegetable produce in the stores.

Leaders of the republican Council of Ministers reported on the state of affairs in various sectors of the national economy. This part of the conversation concentrated on problems of agricultural production. It was emphasized that Uzbekistan is the country's main supplier of cotton, and this sector must be unflaggingly monitored.

The republican leaders who spoke at the meeting self-critically assessed the results of past work and drew attention to existing shortcomings and unsolved problems.

M.S. Gorbachev spoke in conclusion. A mass of essentially innovative work lies ahead of us, he said. The main thing today is to struggle to fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions, to struggle to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development. To this end it is necessary to augment each republic's contribution to the all-union wealth and to boost Communists' vanguard role and Soviet people's political and labor activeness.

Speaking about the large and responsible tasks facing the republican party organization, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed the fundamental importance of unswerving observance of Leninist principles in the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Serious errors and violations were allowed to occur in this crucial matter, and this caused major moral and material damage. The most serious lessons must be learned from this.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee has recently done much work to reinforce all sectors with workers who are devoted to the party, competent, honest, and modest. Efforts in this direction must not slacken. Work with cadres must be improved in every possible way, more attention must be paid to their training, and all forms must be used for this purpose.

It is people who determine the success of restructuring. It is important to ensure an influx of fresh healthy forces. The republic has received and will continue to receive assistance in the solution of cadre questions. Uzbekistan's party committees and primary party organizations must work more persistently in this direction.

Restructuring must proceed beneath the slogan advanced by the CPSU Central Committee -- restructuring must begin with the party itself. Party committees and party organizations must set an example in everything -- and begin with themselves. They must be closer to people, be aware of their needs, and overcome difficulties jointly with them.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev focused attention on the need to improve ideological work, the enhancement of the human factor's role in solving urgent socioeconomic tasks, the resolute and uncompromising struggle against religious manifestations, and the stepping up of mass political work and atheist propaganda. Even the slightest divergence between words and deeds is impermissible here. Communists and leaders above all must be held strictly to account, and particularly those who pay lipservice to our morality and ideals while in practice pandering to obsolete views and personally participating in religious rituals.

M.S. Gorbachev went on to dwell on certain specific questions concerning the work of the most important sectors of the national economy. He expressed in particular wishes for improved work by nonferrous metallurgy and extractive enterprises.

Decisive changes are needed in capital construction. Many projects in the republic are under construction for years on end instead of the 2-3 years laid down in construction norms and become obsolete even while they are being built. This results in the waste of funds and the state suffers enormous losses. M.S. Gorbachev called on all the leaders present to give some thought on how to improve sharply the whole matter of capital construction in the very near future.

In his speech, M.S. Gorbachev dwelled in particular on questions concerning the productivity of agricultural production, noting the low yeilds per irrigated hactare in the republic. [paragraph continues]

He compared cotton, rice, and corn yields with figures from other parts of the country where this indicator is considerably higher. Specific examples were used to show that the key to the further development of the agro-industrial complex lies in the introduction of intensive techniques, the improvement of land reclamation work, and the efficient utilization of water resources.

A critical appraisal was made of the state of affairs in stockraising. Milk yields in the republic are still rising only slowly, selection work is poorly organized, and the feed base is being inadequately strengthened. This holds back the satisfaction of the population's needs for livestock products.

It was emphasized that the attention of party, soviet and state organs must focus on man and on concern to create all conditions for his highly productive labor and leisure. It is necessary to show more concern for satisfying people's needs and requirements, to meet with them more frequently, and to consult them on all matters.

At the end of the conversation, M.S. Gorgachev positively assessed the efforts being made in the republic to overcome the consequences of the negative phenomena. Mikhail Sergeyevich wished the republic's Communists and all its working people successes in work, defined the tasks, expressed wishes for a more energetic solution of socioeconomic problems and greater contribution by Uzbekistan in the union-wide division of labor, and emphasized that this must be the target of all the organizational and political work of the republican party organization, of the energy and creativity of the masses, and of the initiative of each and every Communist and working person.

GORBACHEV MEETS WITH THEATER WORKERS 3 DEC

LD031839 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 3 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today met with a group of leading theatre workers, chairmen of the theatrical organizations of the union republics.

Dwelling on key tasks of the country's development, Gorbachev drew attention to the use of the entire potential of Soviet art for educating people, for renewing the intellectual atmosphere with a view to achieving a new qualitative status of society.

In his statement, he stressed the need for creating highly artistic plays which would reveal real processes taking place in the USSR life and the efforts to carry out the plans.

The party intends to go ahead with the vigorous social policy directed at perfecting social relations facilitate the renewal of forms and methods of work in the intellectual sphere and promote democracy in all ways.

The results of the activity of creative organizations should be measured in new works of talent.

The meeting's participants unanimously approved the CPSU foreign and domestic policy and the Soviet peace initiatives and stressed the increased role of art in the present-day Soviet society and the lofty civic responsibility of every creative worker for the preservation and enhancement of the country's spiritual wealth.

The meeting was attended by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA VIEWS DECISION ON SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION

PM011325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The question of progress in fulfilling the national economic plan of sociocultural construction in 1986 has been examined at the CPSU Central Committee.

It was pointed out that ministries, departments, and local party, soviet and economic organs, proceeding from the 27th Party Congress guildelines, have begun devoting more attention to the development of the social sphere and to the construction of housing and cultural and consumer projects. In the country as a whole during the first 10 months of 1986, 14 percent more apartment blocks were commissioned than during the corresponding period last hear, 13 percent more schools, 27 percent more children's preschool establishments, and 60 percent more hospitals and medical centers.

At the same time, many ministries, departments, and soviets have not ensured the necessary restructuring of their activity in this direction or achieved a radical improvement in the construction of projects in the sociocultural complex and continue to treat it as a secondary matter. Apartment blocks, stores, hospitals, vocational and technical schools, VUZ, clubs and sports installations are being constructed unsatisfactorily, with a lag behind the plan targets.

During January-September 1986 the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building , and the USSR Ministry of Grain Products commissioned less than half the housing planned for the year. In Astrakhan, Kemerovo, Chita, Omsk, and Tula Oblasts approximately 40 percent of the housing was commissioned. The USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, the Councils of Ministers of the Armenian, Georgian, Uzbek, and Moldavian union republics, and many RSFSR oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics failed to fulfill the housing construction program. During the past period not a single health care project was commissioned in Ivanovo, Gorkiy, Orel, or Ryazan Oblasts.

The greatest lag in constructing preschool establishments occurred in the USSR Ministry of the Radio Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, where less than one-fourth of the annual volume was commissioned with regard to these projects, as well as in Novgorod, Smolensk, and Tomsk Oblasts. By the start of the academic year the Moscow Gorispolkom and the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers had failed to cope with the task of commissioning general educational schools.

This situation was a consequence of the fact that the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions, the USSR Ministry of Construction for Areas of the Urals and Western Siberia, the USSR Ministry of Construction in Northern and Western Areas, the USSR Ministry of Construction in Southern Areas, and the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises failed to ensure a priority attitude to the construction of projects in the social sphere, and many of their contract organizations carry it out unsatisfactorily.

The CPSU Central Committee obliged and the USSR Gosstroy, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, and construction and other ministries to specifically investigate within 3 months the use of production capacities at existing housing construction and rural construction combines and to take decisive measures to regularize their work and to renew and modernize technological lines in order to considerably increase the return on the created production potential, increase the production of complete sets of components for apartment blocks and sociocultural projects, and improve their quality.

The USSR Gosplan is entrusted with preparing and submitting to the USSR Council of Ministers proposals for expanding production of linoleum, facing tiles, roofing, paintwork, and other finishing materials, plumbing equipment, and instruments so as to meet in full the needs for them of sociocultural construction and of retail trade for sale to the population.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Gosstroy, USSR ministries and departments, and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to ensure the priority allocation of funds and the systematic and timely supply of complete sets of material and technical resources to nonproduction construction projects and to go over more widely in this matter to wholesale trade on orders from construction organizations. Specific measures are to be implemented to ensure the more even distribution of the annual plan for commissioning housing and other social projects among months and quarters and to construct them in strict accordance with the normative times. Provision is to be made for corresponding indicators in the national economic plan and for the necessary means to be allocated for groundwork.

The USSR People's Control Committee is entrusted with conducting a systematic check on the progress in fulfilling the sociocultural construction plans and solving questions connected with ensuring the qualitative and comprehensive building up of cities and villages. All attempts at padding data and distorting accounts are to be strictly suppressed.

Editorial boards of central and local newspapers, radio, and television are recommended to increase attention to coverage of progress in social and consumer construction and more widely propagandize the experience and valuable initiatives of progresssive collectives. They are to come out more actively against instances of poor-quality work in labor organization and to expose causes hindering the successful implementation of the social construction program.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, ministries, and departments have not take effective measures to provide the increasing volumes of residential housing construction with the necessary material resources. Proper order has not been instilled in the planning of projects in the social sphere, and the necessary groundwork for organizing the flow-line construction of housing is not envisaged.

In the opinion of the CPSU Central Committee, the said shortcomings largely stem from the fact that union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministries and departments, and party, soviet, and economic organs at local level have not yet carried out a decisive shift toward further strengthening the material and technical base of the sociocultural sphere or commissioned all reserves for increasing volumes of construction of apartment blocks and other social projects.

Manifesting a certain underestimation of the importance of the accelerated resolution of the housing problem, the USSR Gosstroy, the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, and a number of union and republic construction and other ministries are holding up the solution of questions of modernizing housing construction combines and the assimilation of progressive new series of apartment blocks and social projects. [paragraph continues]

Full use is not being made of production capacities, with the result that components for almost 10 million square meters of housing are not manufactured every year.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution that was adopted emphasizes that the successful implementation of the housing, social, and consumer construction program is a decisive condition for steadily enhancing Soviet people's labor and political activeness, accelerating scientific and technical progress, further improving the people's well-being, and comprehensively developing the individual.

The party Central Committee demanded that union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations take exhaustive measures to unconditionally fulfill the plan set for this year for commissioning the full range of projects throughout the social complex and to carry out the necessary groundwork. Organizational work on disseminating the initiative of the Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plant, the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant, and other progressive enterprises to make wide use of additional possibilities for the accelerated resolution of social problems is to be stepped up. Construction methods using organizations' own resources and involving labor collectives in the construction of housing and sociocultural projects are to be developed more widely, and to this end fuller use is to be made of all possibilities and resources.

It is considered necessary to enhance the role of local soviets as unified clients in the planning and construction of housing and the social infrastructure and to enhance their responsibility for the comprehensive development, quality of construction, and architectural appearance of cities and villages, for instilling proper order in the acceptance of houses and other projects, and for allocating living space in strict accordance with the principles of social justice.

The party Central Committee drew the attention of the collegiums of the USSR Ministry of Construction for Areas of the Urals and Western Siberia, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions, the USSR Ministry of Construction in Northern and Western Areas, the USSR Ministry of Construction in Southern Areas, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enteprises, the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the USSR Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Grain Products to serious shortcomings in the construction of apartment blocks and projects in the social sphere. It demanded a fundamental restructuring of the work of subordinate organizations in order to overcome the lag that has occurred and to achieve the high-quality and rhythmic construction and timely commissioning of all sociocultural projects. Ministries and departments are instructed to follow the example of the country's progressive collectives and organize full two-shift working on these construction projects and create the necessary production and domestic conditions for this. Ministry and department party committees are recommended to establish constant monitoring of the practical resolution of these questions, to improve organizational and political education work, and to enhance exactingness toward cadres and the personal responsibility of management apparatus workers for the fulfillment of plans.

KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET SESSION ENDS 3 DEC

LD040228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] The session of the Supreme Soviet of Kazakhstan has ended in Alma-Ata. The deputies noted that, in conditions of restructuring and on the same base, the republic had managed to achieve higher rates of development than previously in nearly all spheres of the national economy. A multisectoral industry had coped, ahead of schedule, with the 11-month production and retail plan. The session discussed and adopted the state plan for economic and social development and the republic's budget for the second year of the current 5-year plan period.

PROSECUTOR CHAIRS CONFERENCE ON DRUG ADDICTION

PM031427 Moscow TRUD in Russian 26 Nov 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference at USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] A session of a coordinating conference has been held in Moscow under the chairmanship of A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general. A report on the campaign against drug addiction was delivered by O.V. Soroka, USSR deputy prosecutor general. Reports were head from leaders of the law enforcement organs of the Turkmen SSR and Uzbekistan's Karakalpak ASSR. Speeches by members of the coordinating conference and leaders of a number of ministries and departments noted that whereas certain improvements have been observed in the elimination of this negative phenomenon in the Karakalpak ASSR, preventive work in the Turkmen SSR is still poor and lacks organization and vigor. Local soviets, the prosecutor's office, the militia, agro-industrial and health care organs, trade unions, and other organizations in the republic have not pooled their efforts or motivated labor collectives to eradicate drug addiction.

V.A. Abolentsev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section, took part in the work of the conference and spoke during it.

MOSCOW PAPER ON SUCCESS OF ROBOTS FOR CHERNOBYL

PM031432 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 November 1986 carries on page 10 a 2,400-word article by Ilya Fonyakov datelined Leningrad, under the heading "Work for Robots: How it took 2 months, instead of 2 years, to significantly improve the effectiveness of designs, bypassing foreign firms." The article describes the successful work of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Robotics and Technical Cybernetics at Leningrad's Kalinin Polytechnical Institute in designing and supplying robots for the Chernobyl AES cleanup operation following the accident.

The institute director explains how the work was carried out in 2 months where it would normally have taken 2 years, and goes on to give his personal impressions of the situation when he visited Chernobyl and to describe the role and characteristics of the robots. Fonyakov argues that this experience shows how it is possible to design Soviet equipment, without involving foreign firms, and goes on to generalize that "When life really puts on the pressure, we are capable of miracles," concluding that "We can work better, to a higher standard, and more rapidly. And we must."

AGANBEGYAN OUTLINES DEBATE AT REFORM CONFERENCE

PM021101 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 48, Nov 86 (Signed to Press 20 Nov 86) p 21

[Interview with Academician A.G. Aganbegyan by unnamed correspondent: "Quest by Economic Scientists" -- no place or date of interview given; first two paragraphs are an EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] As already reported, an All-Union Scientific Conference on "Problems of the Scientific Organization of Economic Management," organized by the Economic Science Society's Central Board and the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Department with participation by the CPSU Central Committee weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, was held in Moscow 13-15 November.

In this issue of our weekly, the editorial office completes the publication of shortened versions of the main reports. Academician Abel Gezevich Aganbegyan, chairman of the conference organizing committee, spoke to our correspondent about the work of the conference and its results.

[Correspondent] It will take some time, of course, to comprehensively analyze the results of the discussion on the problems of restructuring the economic machinery which took place at plenary and section sessions of the conference. But it must be possible to outline its main results now.

[Aganbegyan] A certain amount of experience has already been accumulated in restructuring the economic management system in specific sectors of the national economy, and a number of fundamental resolutions have been adopted in the economic machinery sphere. There has also been a certain scientific advance in elaborating an economic management system in line with the contemporary conditions of our society's development. We have, so to speak, a bank of ideas on how to advance further.

The conference's objective was indeed to attempt to sum up the practical and scientific material on conducting the radical reform of management whose implementation was determined by the 27th Party Congress. The task of economic scientists is to prepare in the immediate future a comprehensive concept of the economic machinery to which we must switch as a result of the radical reform of management.

In my view, the conference was an important step forward in the scientific substantiation of such a comprehensive concept. A contribution to this was also made by the unusual nature of the preparation for and holding of the conference. The usual procedure is for a conference to hear reports prepared by individual scientists and specialists. But we did it differently. Some time ago the Commission for Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery, which was set up by a USSR Council of Ministers resolution, assigned to a large group of scientists and specialists the task of elaborating proposals on various aspects of the restructuring of the economic machinery. Scientific sections were formed under this commission, also including practical workers who submitted their materials. We then set up several enlarged working groups on specific problems, and these summed up these materials and prepared scientific reports.

The leaders of these groups -- our leading scientists -- then headed the work by conference sections.

The scientific reports covered the most important problems of the restructuring of the eocnomic management system and were devoted to the theoretical foundations of the restructuring of the economic machinery, the problems of the development of the economy's centralized management, the complete financial autonomy of basic production links, work with economic cadres, the implementation of the principle of distribution according to labor, the organizational structure of management and its territorial aspects, and the democratization of management. In this way, a collective opinion was elaborated on fundamental questions, which was then submitted for examination. The reports were distributed among participants in the conference in advance, they were widely discussed by specialists in enterprises and scientific institutions, and the basic contents of the reports were published by EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

All this enabled the plenary sessions to spend 15-20 minutes listening to discussion reports on these reports. The main attention concentrated on lively creative discussion. Only 17 persons spoke at plenary sessions, against 154 speakers at the sessions of the 8 commissions. Taking part in the conference's work were more than 1,300 scientists and specialists and numerous practical workers. This was the first time that I have attended such a meaningful conference and, it can be said, I gained very much from it.

There is no doubt that the discussion helped to increase the wealth of scientific ideas. The conference was a catalyst of scientific quest, and it showed that we are on the right path as regards the basic avenues of elaborating the fundamental lines for radical reform of management, as determined by the 27th Party Congress.

[Correspondent] Could you mention any specific fields of scientific knowledge in which advances were made and a more detailed picture was obtained of current problems and the ways to solve them?

[Aganbegyan] I think that a certain amount of progress was achieved as regards several of our scientific views. For example, we gained a clearer understanding of the process of replacing the still prevailing administrative form of plan leadership of the national economy, which takes the form of targeted prescriptions, by the funded distribution of material resources via economic regulators -- normatives, levers, and incentives.

We agreed that, nevertheless, the main content of the reform of management, conceived as the transition from predominantly administrative to predominantly economic regulators, comprises fundamental restructuring of price formation, the financial and credit machinery, and material and technical supplies, and broad development of horizontal economic ties between enterprises.

The fact that all these aspects of radical reform of management were examined not in isolation but as a single whole was also an innovation to a certain extent. It was proved that none of them can be efficiently implemented without the others.

The conference participants were unanimous in the opinion that radical reform cannot be implemented in a single stage. Some people in the past believed that the large-scale economic experiment in industry was itself a radical reform. But that was, so to say, a revolutionary improvement in a new direction. A second wave of innovations has already become necessary, like the transition to complete financial autonomy and self-financing according to the experience of the Volga Motor Vehicles Plant and the Sumy science and production association. From a strictly scientific point of view, even that is still not a system of complete financial autonomy. The transition to complete financial autonomy requires the implementation of reform in price formation, financial and credit relations, and material and technical supplies.

This is what will make it possible to change the forms and methods of plan leadership, reduce considerably the number of detailed plan indicators, and switch to a system of state plans-cum-orders [plan-zakaz] in national economic planning. Only then will we be able to resolve the most serious task discussed at the conference -- the determination of measures which would help to really subordinate production to consumer demands and to eliminate shortages and "diktat" by producers.

One could also mention the fact that, in contrast with other scientific discusions, much attention was given to examining problems of the motivation machinery -- the interests of and incentives for participants in production in the broad sense of the words, rather than just from the viewpoint of wages.

The conference also had a nontraditional section, the section on democratization of economic management, which discussed problems of socialist self-management.

Generally speaking, the new position of enterprises and associations in the economic system is now linked with terms like autonomy, self-financing, self-capitalization, and self-management. We have made advances in interpreting these terms and in understanding the unity and interconnection of the relevant categories. The fact that practical workers participated in the discussion helped us take a broader look, from various positions, at the problems of collective contracts.

The active work of participants in the sections which examined the theoretical foundations for the restructuring of the economic machinery, the development of centralized economic leadership, economic methods of management, and complete financial autonomy in basic production links also produced new scientific reference points and scientific substantiation of progress, which is extremely important when elaborating practical solutions.

[Correspondent] What are the intentions as regards utilizing the results of the conference's work?

[Aganbegyan] Here we can talk about both scientific and practical utilization of these results. We have decided to prepare a major innovative collective monograph and generalize in it all the valuable theses expressed by participants in the conference. The publication of this work will no doubt give a new fillip to the active scientific discussion of problems concerning the restructuring of the economic machinery. Discussion under conditions of publicity, which is now typical of our society's development, is highly productive in economic science, stimulates preparations for new research, and helps mobilize young creative scientific forces for the solution of complex problems.

A practical application of the results which have been produced will be the preparation of a scientific-practical report on the basis of conference materials, which will be discussed at the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Department and other scientific institutions and will then be submitted to the Commission for Improvement of Management, Planning, and the Economic Machinery. The conference discussion brought to light the need for further serious elaboration of many theses and a more profound analysis of the main avenues of fundamental reform of management in their internal interconnection, with due consideration for accumulated experience.

INDIVIDUAL LABOR CURBED BY PROCESSING PROBLEMS

LD011041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 1 Dec 86

[Text] The USSR law on individual labor activity adopted at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet opens up broad horizons for citizens to exert their energies. A TASS correspondent has visited the trading stalls at Khimki market [in Moscow] to talk about the law with owners of private houses and household plots who offer shoppers pickled vegtables to suit all tastes. They all approve of the new law but they also mentioned certain problems. These concern procurement, processing, and delivery of the products. One can pick cabbage, for example, from one's plot oneself, but the long-standing question of where to buy a simple wooden barrel remains unsolved. This is still a problem. Nor has the question of how to store the produce been resolved and numerous complaints were made about procurement workers and cooperative society members. After all, not every person engaged in individual labor activity is able to go to market himself.

Naturally, the supply of food products to the population will continue to be ensured by the social production sector, but there should be no slackening of attention toward private household plots. They number 34 million and provide us with about 30 percent of our vegetables, milk, meat, and eggs, 60 per cent of our honey, and almost the same proportion of our potatoes. The new law envisages preserving all the existing statutes on the individual labor activity of rural inhabitants.

TASS NOTES SIBERIA TO REMAIN CHIEF SOURCE OF FUEL

LD021437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1147 GMT 2 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, 2 Dec (TASS) -- The accelerated growth in Russia's industry envisaged by the plan for development for next year requires more efficient development of all branches of fuel and power complex. Deputies to the Russian parliament devoted particular attention to this at the session which opened in the Kremlin today. They are to endorse the plan for the republic's economic and social development for 1987.

Western Siberia will remain the chief source of fuel in Russia in the forseeable future, it was stressed at the session. In 1987, more than 72 percent of all the oil extracted in Russia will be obtained there. And although no great increase in extraction is foreseen, the needs of enterprises will be satisfied in full through further intensification of oil refining and through savings of it. It is planned to increase natural gas extraction by 8.3 percent in the republic next year. Almost the whole of this increase will be provided through bringing the Yamburg deposit in Western Siberia on stream. The overall volume of gas extraction in Russia is to reach 535,000 million cubic meters a year. The plan also envisages an increase in coal extraction, which is to reach 406 million metric tons, of which more than half will be extracted by the most economical, open-cast method.

Production of electricity in the republic is to rise by 3.2 percent and will amount to more than 1 trillion kwh. It is planned to put new power engineering capacities into operation.

BRIEFS

RSFSR INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT -- Over the past 9 months the overall volume of industrial output in the RSFSR has increased by 5.1 percent while the plan for the year was 4 percent. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 86 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23-28 NOV REPORTED

LD290324 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 23-28 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

No fileworthy items reported for 23-24 November.

25 November

Lipetsk Oblast has prefulfilled the yearly plan for the sale of all kinds of produce to the state from livestock farming units. (1200)

Orel Oblast livestock farms have today fulfiled their socialist pledges for production and sales to the state of all types of products. Commercial dairy farms have increased output by over 50,000 metric tons in comparison to figures for annual returns in the last 5-year plan. (1600)

Ukrainian sugar refineries are completing processing the sugar beet harvest. Although the harvest is down compared to last year's, more sugar will be produced as a result of efficient use of equipment. To date 3.8 million metric tons of sugar has been produced here. (1600)

26 November

The cotton harvest is coming to an end in Tajikistan, with more than 918,000 gathered in this season, 20,000 more than planned. One-third of the harvest is of fine-fiber varieties. (0304)

Farmers in the Orenburg region have brought 98 percent of spring grain crop seeds up to sowing condition. (2230)

An integrated "Agro-Cooperative Union" has been set up in Latvia. One of its tasks is to organize citizens' personal labor so that it accords more completely with the requirements of the food program. The union should also eliminate the duplication that resulted from the activities of previous organizations. (2230)

No fileworthy items reported for 27-28 November.

CSA REPORTS ON LIVESTOCK, POULTRY PRODUCTION

LD040224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Text] We have received a USSR Central Statistical Administration report. It says, in part, that the greatest increase in the production and procurement of poultry and livestock was achieved in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Belorussia, Azerbaijan, and the Russian Federation. One cannot fail to notice the considerable efforts that are being made by livestock farmers in Kazakhstan and Kirgizia. There are noticeable changes for the better. But the lagging permitted in previous years is too great. Therefore, despite the steep increase in meat procurements, the percentage fulfillment of the yearly plan here is the lowest among the union republics.